

Eye Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2328.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,400,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS —
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAESEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. L. POENICKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, N. A. SIES, Esq.
HOL. B. LAYTON, E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

London Bankers—London and
County Bank.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED,
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT
at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON :—
Head Office 40, Threadneedle Street,
West End Office 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards Bills for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS :
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT :
For the convenience of those returning to
European Agency Department has been added to
the ordinary business of the Bank for the trans-
action of Personal Agency of every description.

Pay and Pensions collected.
Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded.
Insurances effected.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY. H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN
\$200 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,000
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100 or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.
per annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOK, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made demand-
ed, but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Underwriters have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of
these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board
London, says—

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
Bankers,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1889.

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Intimations.

A. HAHN,
PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.
PIANOS FOR SALE

Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through cargo to NEW
ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLINE,"

Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at
DAVLIGHT, instead of as previously advised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at
5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

"GIBB'S" LINE.

FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA,
and NEW ZEALAND.)

THE British Steamship

"KENT,"

Captain Johnstone, having arrived with part
cargo from Japan, will be despatched as above
the 5th instant, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer will not call at Foochow.

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Managers.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1889.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for
the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 6th September,
at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON SONS, & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO AND RUBATTINO
UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY,

having connexion with Company's Mail
Steamers, to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and
GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC,
LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
up to CALICO. Taking cargo at through
routes to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BORMIDA,"

De Neri, Master, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 6th September, at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in
Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANT-
WERP, BREMEN and HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE,
BLACK SEA AND BALTIc
SEAS, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOME,"

Captain Pirisi, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 10th September, at NOON.

Cargo destined for Ports beyond Bombay by
this opportunity will be transhipped there in one
of the Company's steamers. Cargo will not be
received on board after 5 P.M. prior to date of
sailing.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG,
THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE,"

Captain Clark, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on or about the 7th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1889.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above
on SUNDAY, the 22nd September.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the
superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.

First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated
forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers
are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating
chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions
during the entire voyage. A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1889.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Barque

"HAYDN BROWN,"

Havener, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Barque

"RICHARD PARSONS,"

Thorndike, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

Initiations.

DAKIN'S
UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES
that Scotland can produce.
Thoroughly Matured.
Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.
SOLD ONLY BY

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D .
C H E M I S T S ,

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY
is replete with the best Machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfool Order Books supplied on application.

COAST PORT ORDERS.
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all signed messages addressed thus
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always
kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE

—No Credit given for bottles that are
dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of Containing
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used
again by us.

WATSON'S
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS:
Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected
Fresh Ripe Fruits.

Raspberry Black Currant
Strawberry Red Currant
Damson Orleans Plum
Pine Apple
Morella Cherry
Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to
taste) add to a tumbler of plain or aerated
water forms a delicious beverage. The addition
of Wings or Spirits produce excellent and piquant
results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen
Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP
STRAWBERRY SYRUP } Price,
RASPBERRY VINEGAR } \$1 per
Bottle
For imparting a delicious flavour to
AERATED WATER,
SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for
MONTSERRAT IMP. FRUIT JUICE
CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

MONSTER MEETING OF STRIKERS.
LONDON, September 1st.
An orderly conducted meeting at which
150,000 persons interested were present, was
held in Hyde Park. Speakers declared that the
strikes would be persevered in unless the demands
made were complied with.

PARLIAMENT.
Parliament is prorogued, until the—[Reuter
omits to name the date.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No.
618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall,
Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock
precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited

Twelve thousand and twenty-seven candidates,
including fifty-nine Manchus, for the degree of
Manchu *Ch'ien-hu*, attended the examinations at
Canton last Saturday. The stalls were so
crowded that temporary sheds had to be con-
structed for the surplus number of students.

From an advertisement in another column, it
will be seen that Professor Ruchwald and his
company, will give their first performance in the
City Hall on Saturday evening. The Professor
has visited Hongkong before, and if he only
does as well this trip as on that occasion, he will
have a full house.

Some experiments lately made at the Royal
Polytechnic School, at Musich, show that the
strength of camel-hair belting reaches 6,315
pounds per square inch, while that of ordinary
belting ranges between 2,350 and 5,260 pounds
per square inch. The camel-hair belt is un-
affected by acids.

THE charge of assault brought by Lewis Ellis,
A.B., against the first mate of the British barque
Mauna Loa, was again before Commander
Rumsey, at the Harbour Office, this morning,
but owing to there having been no decision
given as yet by His Excellency the Acting
Governor with reference to a Marine Court of
Inquiry, the case was again remanded until
Monday morning, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock.
The plaintiff in the case was also absent.

A METHOD is described in *La Semaine des
Constructeurs* for preserving cast iron from
rust to rust, at the same time insuring a pleasing
surface. In accomplishing this, the casting is
first thoroughly cleaned, washed in diluted acid,
and when dry, the surface is well rubbed with
a metallic brush or file, and then painted sev-
eral coats with raw petroleum, care being taken
that one coat be thoroughly dried before the next
is applied. On the last coat becoming dry it is
to be well rubbed with a stiff hair brush, the
result being an attractive dull polish, capable
of resisting a high degree of heat and not sus-
ceptible to any attack by rust. This condition
may be definitely preserved and improved by
the occasional application of a single coat of
petroleum, followed by brushing.

Mr. PETTIGREW, of South Carolina, was as-
signed for repartee as legal acumen. On one
occasion, he entered the Court of Common
Pleas, Abbeville District, clad in a linen summer
suit. He had to take a jury suit at once, and,
borrowing a black robe from a fellow-barister,
was seated at it. South Carolina has all the old
English form and fust, and the Judge said,
"Mr. Pettigrew, you have on a light coat. You
cannot speak." Pettigrew replied, "May it please
your Honor, I strictly conform to the law.
Let me illustrate. The law says a barrister
shall wear a black gown and coat, and your
Honor thinks that means a black coat." "Yes,"
replied the Judge. "Well, the law also says,
that the sheriff shall wear a cocked hat, and a
sword. Does your Honor hold that the sword
must be cocked as well as the hat?" Pettigrew
was permitted to go on.

A RUSSIAN general of more energy than
education, when in charge of the local military
transport of a remote district in the South
of Central Asia, not far from the borders of
Afghanistan, began to consider the feasibility of
employing elephants instead of horses or camels. He
consulted an expert, and was rather startled
to hear the latter rate the amount of an elephant's
food and its probable cost, at a figure which
seemed to him extravagantly high. "He must be
joking," whispered the general to his secretary.
"Surely one elephant couldn't eat all that!" "May,
it please your Excellency," an waded the secretary
(who was as full of learning as the general
was devoid of it, and never lost a chance of
dragging in a fine word), "it is a hyperbole."

The word "hyperbole" was far beyond the
comprehension of the worthy general; but he
would rather have died than admit as much,
and he rose to the emergency. "Ah, it's a
hyperbole, is it?" said he, looking as knowing
as he could. "Well, that, of course, alters the
matter; I dare say a hyperbole might be able to
eat that amount, but I'm sure an ordinary
elephant couldn't."

ACCORDING to advices from Ching Chou,
Hunant, a great fire raged over that city, com-
mencing at 10 o'clock on the night of the 6th
ultimo, and lasted until 5 o'clock on the after-
noon of the next day. Part of the southern
portion of the city wall was burnt down, causing
the fire to extend outside the city, into the
suburbs. It is estimated that nearly twelve
thousand houses have been burnt, and that about
one hundred and seventy-five men, women, and
children lost their lives in the conflagration.
Owing to fires being of rare occurrence in Ching
Chou, the inhabitants of that city thought
that they were under the special dispensation
of Providence, and hence neglected to have
their fire engines kept in a proper state of
efficiency; so that what would under any other
circumstance have been a slight fire, was, owing
to the uselessness of the fire engines, the cause
of a loss amounting to over one million taels and
the sacrifice of many lives. The Government,
however, are glad to hear, have come
generously to the aid of the burnt-out people; the
Futai of Hunant having appropriated sixty
thousand taels of the public funds to be distributed
amongst them. In addition to this sum, the
gentry of the neighbouring cities have sent
"Famine Commissioners" to Ching-chou to
leave Canton for some time to come.

LADY LAWYER: "I demand the discharge of
my client, your Honor." Counsel for Plaintiff:
"May I ask upon what grounds?" Lady
Lawyer: "Well—because."

WHAT was it," asked the Sunday-school teacher,
"that first caused the downfall of man?" "The
forbidden fruit," replied the class in concert.
"That's right. A d now what kind of fruit was
it?" There was silent pause, and then the
offspring of a newspaper funny spoke up. "I don't
know what it was then, but it's a chestnut
now."

THE Chinese newspaper, *Wai Tse Yat Po*,
published at the *China Mail* office, although a
conspicuous financial failure for the late lessee,
is reported to have been taken over by a company
of Chinese in this colony, who intend to make it
the most liberal Chinese paper published
in Hongkong. It will not be connected in any
way with the *China Mail*, except so far as the
connection between lessor and lessee are concerned.
A Cantonese of reputed high literary
attainments has been especially retained as
"leader" writer.

THE *Scientific American* tells us that sugar, for
centuries after its introduction, was used only
medicinally. Even in the tenth century it seems
to have been unknown as an article of diet. But
the same was true of ardent spirits. Alcohol
in its form was used as a drink in the Middle Ages.
Our foods and drinks of to-day are almost
altogether recent inventions and discoveries. Our
fruits are new, or so greatly improved as to be
unrecognizable; and the same is true of our vegetables.
Potatoes and tomatoes came into general
use at a very recent date. The probabilities are
that another century will place on our tables a
great deal of food produced directly in the laboratory,
as sugar is, and not a product of natural
growth.

THE one-cent fines which Mr. Robinson imposed
yesterday have not passed without comment.
Mr. Deany, attended the Police Court this morning
on behalf of the Opium Farmer, and applied
for a re-hearing of the smuggling case reported
in last night's issue, in which a young coolie
who was caught with thirty taels of opium on him
was fined a cent, in consideration of his
stating the name of the individual from
whom he got it. Mr. Dennis urged on
his Worship that the fine was most inadequate,
and that the Opium Farmer, who contributed
some eleven hundred dollars a day
to the public purse, was entitled to the most
stringent protection, but the magistrate, whilst
agreeing that, in the new light which had been
thrown upon the case, he might have been more
severe, declined to re-open the case. He was
of the opinion that the fine was reasonable.
A dynamite bomb was maliciously thrown
through the window of a hall during a concert
last night. It exploded, causing injuries, more
or less serious, to eight persons.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Chinese
officials at Canton, to the effect that His
Excellency Li Han-hang has asked and
received the permission of the Throne for
one month's *cong*, on the ground of sickness.
From this meager telegram, those who are
au fait with masters official, think that they see
the very probable result that the Viceroy-Elect
of the Liang Kuang does not care to come to
Canton, in spite of the express wishes of
his younger brother, the Viceroy of Chihi.
Taking the matter in the light of the regular
methods that obtain in such cases, this theory
is a plausible one. H.E. Li Han-chang, having
obtained one month's leave of absence, will,
after the expiration of the term, ask for another
month's holiday, and so on, until at last he will
actually refuse to come on the ground of old age
and the consequent infirmity. H.E. Chang
Chih-ting appears to believe in this theory, for
he has ordered all the public works to start
again which, after the Edict came, he had
ordered should be temporarily stopped. This
means that Chang Chih-ting does not intend to
leave Canton for some time to come.

ACCORDING to advices from Ching Chou,
Hunant, a great fire raged over that city, com-
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THE SANITARY BOARD.

Quite a good meeting of the Small Smells this
afternoon. Only the three doctors and Mr.
Humphreys absent. Mr. R. K. Leigh and Mr.
Cooper had places at the Board, and the King of
Siam was in attendance. Board plunged at
once into the orders of the day. First item
—Correspondence relating to the enforcement
of the Drainage Bye law. It was
read. First letter, a satirical epistle from
Mr. Cooper. Second one, a letter from Messrs.
Danby and Leigh. Mr. Francis suggested that
Mr. Leigh should unburden himself on the
subject. Mr. Leigh accordingly did so. Said in
the first place, that the Board's Surveyor had
never formally approved of his firm's plans, as
they were so maliciously circumvated, that I apprehended
the most mountainous, colossal, and Herculean
difficulties in perfectly discharging myself from
the criminous machinations, in which I had
been so unmercifully immured. But, O thou
superhuman fair one! do not for a moment doubt
the moveless stability and fathomless profundity
of thy loves; for the monocular autocast of day
shall cease to irradiate the umbrageous recesses
of the forest; the translucent queen of night
shall cease to perambulate the diaphanous and
steliferous concavity of the cerulean heavens;
the horridous roaring of heaven's artillery
shall cease to bellow forth its terrific peal; the
forky coruscations of the skies shall discontinue to
blaze forth their sulphurous, igneous fulgor
from the igneous clouds before my love
shall be extinguished; and oh! I angel of my
heart! could the manifestation of the keenest
pangs of conscience, raise me but a millionth
part of an inch into thy favour, I would at once
begin to pour forth such a flood of tears, that were
the world on fire, they would drown the wiz-
ard of heaven and quench the mighty ruin."

THE CHINA SQUADRON is here, we have
periodically, after "general liberty" days, had
to record some misadventures on the part of the
British Tar, but it must be admitted that Jack
is a lot more bearable on these occasions than
the "furrin" man-of-war's man. Yesterday afternoon
a lot of sailors from the Brazilian corvette
got down Taiping-street way, and, following three
salvoes, began to "gig-doze" every body.
Some of them went into the *Globe* Hotel, and
had drinks for which they wouldn't pay. Detective
Sergeant Haddon, who was passing, was
called in, and was very quickly surrounded by
a lot of the rowdies. For about a quarter of an
hour a royal row was, a few more constables
and a great many more Brazilian sailors shipping in.
In the end two men were arrested, but their
captors, particularly Haddon, were pretty badly
used up, what with kicks, blows from sticks, and
rolling in the gutter. A third sailor was caught
in a tea-chest maker's shop, under rather
ludicrous circumstances. The shop was obstructed
with a pile of boxes, and when he took refuge in
the place he tried to clamber over them, but fell
down, and got so jammed that all the boxes had
to be taken away before he could get out. Mr.
Wodehouse, who did not seem to appreciate the
serious nature of the disturbance, only fined the
leading spirit \$5, and the other \$3 each.—It is
said that these Spanish and Brazilian sailors
being knives ashore. If any are caught using
them, we hope a thorough example will be made.

HONGKONG'S FIRE-EXTINGUISHING FACILITIES.

The effect of the Fire Inquiry Ordinance,
added to that of the combined action of the
Insurance companies in refusing small Chinese
risks, has been that this year we have hardly
had a dozen fires altogether, instead of a hundred,
as in similar periods in previous years. But our
comparative immunity from this scourge has not
lulled the authorities into a false sense of security,
Hongkong is, a mighty, awkward place when
fires do break out, from its configuration,
and although we have half-a-dozen fire steam
fire-engines and as many manual, there

is no certainty that the conflagration of 1875
may not at any time be repeated. The great
want is a proper water supply. At present the
only certain supply, in case of fire, is from the
harbour. From there, for five or six hundred
feet, the tiers of houses stretch away in clusters
up the hill-side, and, above that, many large
terraces are scattered at varying altitudes. A
very important—indeed a "burning" question,
for many years has been—How can a stream of
water be obtained there for fire-extinguishing
purposes? The mains are not to be relied upon.
The Robinson Road tank distributes Puk-fu-lum
water over Caine Road and a few upper streets,
and a lower tank feeds two seven-inch mains
which run—one, eastward as far as the City
Hall, and the other as far west as Tai-ping-street.
When the houses are supplied there is a moderately
strong pressure obtainable from these pipes,
nearly all the twenty-four hours, in the summer
time, but, in the winter, when the rainfall is
practically nil, the supply is limited to a few
hours daily. Fire-plugs are distributed
plentifully, there being one about every hundred
yards, generally where two streets cross. But
fire-plugs are useless unless there is a pressure
behind them, and at present that is too precarious
to be relied upon. The much-vaunted Tytan
supply, that was turned on last December, is not
the least use; there are no pipes laid for its
distribution, except as far as the Victoria
Hotel, and it will probably be a couple of
years before the mains are down, and filled.
It will therefore be seen that the only certain
method of extinguishing fires in the colony
are the fire-engines. On the level, near the
Harbour, they are all that could be wished,
but how about fires that occur above the Caine
Road, above the Puk-fu-lum level? If a fire
broke out there to-day all that could be done
would be to set one engine on the Praya to
pump water to another on Queen's Road, which
would force it, in turn, to the Hollywood Road
level, where a third engine would send it on to
Caine Road. Higher than that they could not
go. After the great fire of 1878, to which we
have referred, the question of constructing a
reservoir at a sufficient height to supply
water at any level on which buildings existed,
was mooted; estimates shewing that it could be
done for something like \$50,000, were it prepared,
and backed up by the unofficial members. But
matters of more immediate importance absorbed
the attention of the Surveyor-General—the Hon
J. M. P. had a few "monuments" in his eye,
and, although the question has never really
lapsed, nothing has ever been done. It has been
revised recently, by the Hon. H. E. Wodehouse,
Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, but the idea
must be considerably expanded of it, to take
the scheme, to the strangling of his own
costly bantlings, so he estimated at random.
But such a work, if proceeded with at once,
will take a long time, and the need may
arise very soon. But till either it or the Tytan
supply get under way the Fire Brigade will be
helpless. Mr. Wodehouse, besides agitating in
this matter, has devised a very useful apparatus
for use wherever any pressure can be obtained.
It is called the "Hydrant Despatch Box,"
apparently because it isn't a box, but a barrow,
with three compartments, each containing
a hundred feet of hose, and there are also
a stand-pipe, for attaching to the main, a
branch-pipe, or nozzle, a fire-plug key, for pulling
off the plug cover, and a spanner, for turning the

anything whatever may serve as the cause of a quarrel, or in the apt metaphorical expression of the people, there is no dipper that does not at times strike the edge of the cooking-brazier. The writer once happened to see in a neighbouring village and abandoned vineyard, and the idea occurred that as these vines were wholly neglected and useless, they might be bought at a cheap rate, and transferred to a situation where they would be more appreciated. A native of the village who was in the writer's employ, who had a turn for intricate diplomacy, was instructed to open up negotiations. This he accomplished with skill, and in due time the vines were delivered. But no transaction of this sort is finished in China, until one has seen the end of it, and no one can ever tell when that will be. The field turned out to be the property of several brothers, with one of whom the bargainer had been made. One of the other brothers soon made the discovery that it was a species of sacrifice to part with grape-vines which had been originally planted by a now deceased grandfather. Each of the brothers who had not been principals, took the same view of the matter, the truth being that in the division of the spoils, they had been insufficiently considered. The only way to adjust the matter was for the agent who made the original proposal, to procure additional funds, which he divided among the various brothers, giving to each his share privately and as if it were the only one! In cases of this sort, the middleman occupies a position which cannot be enviable. He will not infrequently be reviled, simply for not helping on a bargain in which there was to have been the most outrageous fraud. This is specially likely to be the case where foreigners are concerned, for the heaviest profits are expected. Foreigners themselves are often reviled behind their backs, especially if they do not speak Chinese, because they have not spent as much money as the cupidity of inn-keepers and others had led them to expect. In such cases, the servants of the foreigner have to bear the brunt of the abuse. To a Chinese it seems unaccountable that foreigners take it so coolly when they have been informed that they have been reviled. "What of it?" is the natural reply for an Anglo-Saxon. "I can stand it if he can." But to a Chinese the man who is reviled and who feels no pain, is a kind of monstrosity, lost to self-respect. Foreign indifference to such abuse is generally laid to gross incapacity and hopelessness of stupidity, and the foreigner's unwillingness to have a tempestuous row over every trifle, is set down to his utter ignorance of "propriety!" How easy it is for the poor foreigner both to misunderstand and to be misunderstood, is well illustrated in the experience of a friend of the writer, who visited a Chinese bank, with the proprietors of which he was on good terms, and in the neighbourhood of which there had recently been a destructive conflagration. The foreigner congratulated the banker that the fire had not come any nearer to his establishment. On this the person addressed grew at once embarrassed and then angry, exclaiming, "What sort of talk is this? This is not a proper kind of talk!" It was not till some time afterwards that the discovery was made, that the point of the offence against good manners lay in the implied hint that if the fire had come too near, it might have burned the cashbox, which would have been most unlucky, and the very contemplation of which, albeit in congratulatory language, was therefore taboo!

Whenever social storms prove incapable of adjustment by the ordinary processes, in other words when there is such a preponderance of *chi* that it cannot be dispersed without an explosion, there is the beginning of a law-suit, a term in China of fatal significance. The same blind rage which leads a person to lose all control of himself in a quarrel, leads him after the first stages of the outbreak have passed, to determine to take the offender before a magistrate, in order to have the law on him! This proceeding in Western lands is generally judicious, but in China it is sheer madness: There is sound sense in the proverb which praises the man who will suffer himself to be imposed upon to the death, before he will go to law, which will often be worse than death. We smile at the fury of the immigrant whose dog had been shot by a neighbour, and who was remonstrated with by a friend when the resolution to go to law was declared. "What was the value of the dog?" "Ze dog was vort nothing, but since he was so mean as to kill him, he shall pay ze full value of him." In an Occidental land such a suit would be dismissed with costs, and there it would end. But in China, it might go on to the suit of both parties, and be a cause of feud for generations yet to come. The "Sacred Edict" contains a great deal of wise advice about the folly of going to law over trifles, wasting time, money and strength, and engendering enmities, but good advice is one of the commodities of which the Chinese are never destitute, and which has very little effect on actual life. We have known a dispute between a rustic customer and a pawnshop, as to a few bad cash, the total value of which did not amount to five cents, to be followed by a reviling match, fight, an organized attack on the pawnshop by a band of villagers, the dispatch of troops by the district magistrate to restore order, the interruption of the business of the shop for half a month, and a ruinous law-suit, in which the rustic was of course defeated, severely punished for his factious attempt to get his rights, and for indulging his *chi* at the expense of a powerful corporation. In another instance, a trifling dispute between some children about the right to a few dates, led to a fight and a law-suit, which dragged on its destructive way, until one of the witnesses died in the Yamen, resulting in fresh suits and ultimate ruin to all parties. In another case, a chance word from one woman to another on the dirty appearance of a child, which one of them was carrying, was sufficient to serve as a slow-match for a great explosion which came near terminating fatally as the last case, but which was adjusted in one of its apparently hopeless stages, by some of the mysterious means in which the Chinese display such talent. These examples are constantly duplicated in every-day life, as the reader may easily satisfy himself by a little enquiry. It is only by attentive consideration of these phenomena that one comes to appreciate the significance of the familiar mottoes so often to be seen over doorways— "Harmony, is precious." "Peace and tranquility are worth thousands of gold."—*N. C. Daily News.*

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORY OF PROHIBITION.

Illinois enacted Prohibition in 1855, but the people repudiated it at the polls in the same year.

New York passed the law in 1855, tried it for two years, and gave it up as a bad job.

Massachusetts tried Prohibition for fifteen years, and finally repealed it as vain and injurious.

An effort to restore Prohibition in Massachusetts, was voted down by an overwhelming majority April 2nd, 1889.

Alatantina tried the law for one year, and repudiated it by an overwhelming majority in November, 1889.

Connecticut enacted the law in 1854, tried it in vain to enforce it for eighteen years, and then finally repealed it forever in 1872.

Ohio enacted Prohibition in 1855, and after a few months of bitter experience repealed it.

Maryland passed a Prohibitory law in 1855. The results were so disastrous, both to material and moral welfare, that after a few months trial it was repealed, and the lesson was so severe

that the question has never been raised again in that State.

New Hampshire tried Prohibition for thirty-four years. April 12, 1889, an effort was made to incorporate it into her Constitution. This was voted down by an enormous majority, only two counties in the State giving a majority in favor of Prohibition.

Delaware tried it in 1855, and after two years found that it so seriously affected the welfare of the State that it was repealed in 1857.

The Independent Anti-Prohibition Republicans and Democrats of Iowa are uniting for the purpose of overbrowsing Prohibition.

The law was twice passed in Wisconsin, and twice vetoed by the Governor, with support of the people. That was in 1855. Since then the State has been untroubled by fanaticism.

Rhode Island enacted Prohibition in 1853, and after ten years' trial repudiated the law in 1863. She again enacted it last year, and has just got rid of it, after one year of financial and moral disaster.

Michigan passed the law in 1853, and kept it for twenty-two years, when, finding the futility of attempting to enforce prohibitory measures, she abandoned it in 1875. The fanatics tried to saddle the law upon her again this year, but her people would not have it, and overwhelmed it at the polls.

Indiana passed the law in 1853, and kept it for twenty years, when, finding the futility of attempting to enforce prohibitory measures, she abandoned it in 1875. The fanatics tried to saddle the law upon her again this year, but her people would not have it, and overwhelmed it at the polls.

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Texas cast 93,000 majority against the effort to force a prohibitory amendment into her Constitution.

An effort was made to force the law on Tennessee in 1887. The people, after a thorough discussion, resolved not to put it into their Constitution.

Oregon submitted the amendment in 1887, but the amendment was buried under an avalanche of votes.

In November, 1888, West Virginia voted on Prohibition. The question was thoroughly discussed, and the amendment defeated by a vote of 3 to 1.

Canada has tried Prohibition. The law was passed a few years ago, and on a reconsideration of the question April 3, 1889, the voters of the province repudiated Prohibition from Lake Erie to the Bay of Fundy. Every city and town in Canada which voted that day repealed Prohibition.

In Iowa in 1880 there were 3,034 Government licenses issued for the sale of liquor. In 1886, under Prohibition, the number had increased to 4,023—an increase of 99.

For the year ending April 30, 1881, before Prohibition, 1,884 Government licenses to sell liquor were issued in Kansas. In the year ending April 30, 1887, after five years of Prohibition, 2,997 licenses were issued; in other words, there were 58 per cent more places selling liquor in the year ending April 30, 1887, under Prohibition, than in the year ending April 30, 1881, before the enactment of the law. There had simply been a change of name from "saloon" to "drug store."

Maine has more liquor-sellers in proportion to population than many license States. Rhode Island has one liquor-seller to every 243 men. (See Internal Revenue Reports.)—Philadelphia Press.

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 4th instant, at 8.30 or 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1889.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER."

Captain M. Elschel will leave for the above Ports, TOMORROW, the 5th instant, at NOON. For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1889.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The Company's Steamship

"BAVERN."

Captain J. Mergell will leave for the above place, TOMORROW, the 5th instant, at NOON. For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1889.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BAVERN."

FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M., TOMORROW, the 5th instant.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th instant, will be subject to rent.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA."

Captain Hall will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1889.

CONNECTICUT enacted the law in 1854, tried it in vain to enforce it for eighteen years, and then finally repealed it forever in 1872.

Ohio enacted Prohibition in 1855, and after a few months of bitter experience repealed it.

Maryland passed a Prohibitory law in 1855. The results were so disastrous, both to material and moral welfare, that after a few months trial it was repealed, and the lesson was so severe

Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

"AMOY."

Captain R. Köhler will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSON & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1889.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOHIE.

HE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA."

will leave for the above places, at DAYLIGHT, on FRIDAY, the 13th September.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1889.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

SATURDAY,

the 7th September, 1889.

COME AND WITNESS

The well-known Tragedy and the talented Family of

PROFESSOR BERNHARDY RUCHWALDY.

The Well-known

WIZARD OF THE EAST.

THE KING OF THE HUNGARIAN "CIGANY HEGEDOS."

And Real Spiritualist and Modern "SORCERER."

THE THREE WONDERFUL CHILDREN, 9, 7, AND 5 YEARS OLD.

KATHARIN, GENERALLY CALLED THE "SCOTCH LASSIE," 9 YEARS OLD.

In their Famous and Amusing ENTERTAINMENTS of modern

PHYSICS, SPIRITUALISM, IP-TIC, MUSIC, INSTRUMENTAL VOCAL, AND ALSO COMIC.

MADAME RUCHWALDY, PIANISTE.

MR. RUDOLF, the Lady Comical Performer.

"OCARINO," RUSSIAN CHAFOT," EXECUTION," THE "CIGANY HEGEDO."

For Particulars see Hand-Bills.

Doors open at half-past-eight, Performance at nine o'clock sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle..... \$2.00

Front Seats..... 1.00

Back Seats..... 0.50

Tickets to be had at Messrs. KELLY AND WALSH'S.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors, HALF-PRICE for Front and Back Seats.

BERNHARDY, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1889.

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

WANTED, TENDERS to supply for the Company's vessel "ELIZABETH," now in Aberdeen Dock, about 1,500 sheets of MUNIZ METAL (16 and 18 oz.) and NAILS.

ALSO,

Tenders for the purchase of about 2,800 sheets of OLD COPPER and NAILS.

To be sent in not later than SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, to

W. ST. JOHN HANCOCK, C.E.

(3, Beaconsfield Arcade.)

Hongkong, 4th September, 1889.

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Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—177 per cent. premium, ex. div. sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$8 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$41 per share, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—137 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$40 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—to per cent. div. sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$156 per share, ex. div. sellers.
Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$95 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$105 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ld.—\$25 per share, nominal.
Punjab and Kowloon Wharf and Godowns Company—\$170 per share, sellers and buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$550 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem. sellers.
The East Horne Planting Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.
The Sonchi Koyai Planting Co., Ld.—\$45 per share, buyers.
Cruickshank & Co., Ld.—\$40 per share, nom.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ld.—par, nominal.
The China-Burke Co., Ld.—\$48 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ld.—\$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$84 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ld.—\$136 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ld.—\$6 per share, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$18 per share, buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ld.—\$53 per share, buyers.
The Park Hotel and Trading Co., Ld.—\$35 per share, buyers.
The Labu Planting Co., Ld.—\$17 per share, buyers.
The Jelbu Mining and Trading Co., Ld.—\$61 per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld.—\$45 per share, buyers.
The Shamen Hotel Co., Ld.—\$5 per share, nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ld.—\$21 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 308
Bank Bills, on demand 308
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 308
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 311
Credits at 4 months' sight 311
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 311
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 383
Credits, at 4 months' sight 304
ON INDIA, T. T. 224
On Demand 225
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T. 72
Private, 30 days' sight 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
(Allowance, Taels 80).
NEW PATHA, (without choice) per chest \$5178
NEW PATHA, (first choice) per chest \$520
NEW PATHA, (bottom) per chest \$5278
NEW BERNARAS, (without choice) per chest \$575
NEW BERNARAS, (bottom) per chest \$5021
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$550
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$500
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The Messengers Maritime Co.'s steamer *Natal*, with the French mail of the 10th ultimo, left Singapore at 5 a.m. on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 10th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, from San Francisco of 13th ultimo, left Yokohama on the morning of the 3d instant, and may be expected here on or about the 9th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Satavia*, with the Canadian mail, from Vancouver, left Yokohama on the 29th ultimo, and is due here on the 4th instant.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Augusta*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the afternoon of the 23d ultimo, for Yokohama and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Khiva*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 2d instant, and may be expected here on or about the 8th.
The "Shire" line steamer *Cardiganshire*, from London, left Singapore on the 3d instant, and is due here on the 9th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

BENARTY, British steamer, 1,110, Le Bouillier, 3d Sept.—Saigon 30th August. Rice and General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BAVARI, German steamer, 2,877, F. Mergell, 1st Sept.—Bremen 24th July, and Singapore 31st August, General—Melchers & Co.
SIGNAL, German steamer, 384, Meyer, 3d Sept.—Nagasaki 28th August. Coal—Meyer & Co.
COMET, German ship, 1,663, R. Krippner, 21st July—Cardiff 15th March. Coal—Melchers & Co.
CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,550, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June—Ajer 1st June. Ballast—Reuter, Brocklebank & Co.
ERKORN, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.
GORIA, Siamese bark, 542, Jas. Kent, 16th August—Bangkok 2nd August. Rose Wood—Chinese.
GUSTAV OSCAR, German bark, 1,352, M. Leemann, 4th July—Cardiff 25th Feb. Coal—Melchers & Co.
HARVEST QUEEN, British ship, 2,020, E. A. Forsyth, 16th August—New York, and Singapore and August. Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.
AMOY, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 4th Sept.—Whampoa 4th Sept., General—Wieland & Co.
CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Ard, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.
Kiel, German steamer, for Saigon, &c.
Bellerothon, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Marie, German steamer, for Haiphong.
DEPARTURES.
September 4, *Duburg*, German steamer, for Amoy.
September 4, *Kwangtse*, Chinese steamer, for Whampoa.
September 4, *Fidelio*, German steamer, for Swatow.
September 4, *Nanping*, British steamer, for Amoy.
September 4, *Namoa*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
Per Bellerothon, str., from Shanghai—Capt. Farrow, Mr. G. Slade, and 17 Chinese.
Per *Phra Chom Kiao*, str., from Bangkok, 15 Chinese.
Per *Kiel*, str., from Saigon—40 Chinese.
Per *Phayre*, str., from Bremen, &c.—Messrs. Haviland & von Blume, O. Schanz, H. Hoffmann, von Phutao, A. Ferber, and Darby, and 30 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per *Kiel*, str., for Saigon—12 Chinese.
Per *Bellerothon*, str., for Singapore—6 Euro.
Per *Marie*, str., for Haiphong—Mr. and Mrs. Devaux, Mr. da Luz, and 18 Chinese.
Per *Ard*, str., for Timor—Mr. and Mrs. F. Elvain, Mrs. Elvain, Misses C. de Paulo, A. de Paulo, Captain Ad. do, Messrs. M. Nunes, António F. do Rosário, Xeque Usson, Antonio Antunes, 3 European, and 5 Chinese.
SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,299, Chas. H. Tabots, Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July—Coal—Wieland & Co.
TYPHUS, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April. Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
KITTY, British bark, 803, H. Wilson, 30th Aug.—Portland, Oregon 9th July, Lumber—D. Muus & Co.
MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, Pendleton, 13th June—Tilajap 28th April. Ballast—Russell & Co.
MAUNA LO, British bark, 1,071, A. Douglas, 28th August—Saigon 21st August. Ballast—Stiemens & Co.
OMEGA, British bark, 480, Brown, 2nd August—Yokohama 4th June. Ballast—Order.
REPORTER, American ship, 1,285, J. Spalding, 30th August—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July—Coal—Order.
ROBERT S. BURWARD, British bark, 1,200, M. J. C. Drews, 15th August—Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th June. Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.
RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thorndike, 7th June—Newcastle 17th April. Coal—Wieland & Co.
SAM MENDER, British bark, 1,017, D. Gower, 28th August—Newcastle, N.S.W., 6th July. Coal—Wieland & Co.
SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,299, Chas. H. Tabots, Newcastle, N.S.W., May 21st, Coal—Captain.
ST. JULIEN, British bark, 1,049, W. J. King, 28th August—New York 4th August. Petroleum—Russell & Co.
VALKRIEN, British bark, 408, Bakke, 16th August—Freemantle 13th July, Sandalwood—Order.
VIGILANT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 2nd July—Amoy 30th June. Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Bellerothon* reports that she left Shanghai on the 28th ultimo. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *General Werder* reports that she left Saigon on the 30th ultimo. Had fine weather and light southerly winds throughout.

The German steamer *Signal* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 28th ultimo. The first part of the passage had fresh northerly winds, and the latter part had fine weather throughout.

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